There are in Engliſh often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as, *to beat, a bat, batoon, a battle, a beetle, a battle-door, to batter, butter,* a kind of glutinous compoſition for food. All theſe are of ſimilar ſignification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *batuo*. Thus *take, touch, tickle, tack, tackle*; all imply a local conjunction, from the Latin *tango, tetigi, tactum*.

From *two* are formed *twain, twice, twenty, twelve, twins, twine, twiſt, twirl, twig, twitch, twinge, between, betwixt, twilight, twibil*.

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more ſubtlety than ſolidity, and ſuch as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

Sn uſually implies the *noſe*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *naſus* are derived the French *nes* and the Engliſh *noſe*; and *neſſe*, a promontory, as projecting like a noſe. But as if from the conſonants *ns* taken from *naſus*, and tranſpoſed, that they may the better correſpond, *ſn* denotes *naſus*; and thence are derived many words that relate to the noſe, as *ſnout, ſneeze, ſnore, ſnort, ſnear, ſnicker, ſnot, ſnevil, ſnite, ſnuff, ſnuffle, ſnaffle, ſnarle, ſnudge*.

There is another *ſn*, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *ſinuo*, as *ſnake, ſneak, ſnail, ſnare*; ſo likewiſe *ſnap* and *ſnatch, ſnib, ſnub*.

Bl implies a *blaſt*; as, *blow, blaſt, to blaſt, to blight*, and, metaphorically, *to blaſt* one's reputation; *bleat, bleak, a bleak* place, to look *bleak* or weather-beaten, *bleak, blay, bleach, bluſter, blurt, bliſter, blab, bladder, bleb, bliſter, blabber-lip't, blubber-cheek't, bloted, blote-herrings, blaſt, blaze, to blow*, that is, *bloſſom, bloom*; and perhaps *blood* and *bluſh*.

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the thing ſignified; and therefore the ſounds of letters ſmaller, ſharper, louder, cloſer, ſofter, ſtronger, clearer, more obſcure, and more ſtridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the things ſignified.

Thus words that begin with *ſtr* intimate the force and effect of the thing ſignified, as if probably derived from στρώννυμι, or *ſtrenuus*; as, *ſtrong, ſtrength, ſtrew, ſtrike, ſtreake, ſtroke, ſtripe, ſtrive, ſtrife, ſtruggle, ſtrout, ſtrut, ſtretch, ſtrait, ſtrict, ſtreight*, that is, narrow, *diſtrain, ſtreſs, diſtreſs, ſtring, ſtrap, ſtream, ſtreamer, ſtrand, ſtrip, ſtray, ſtruggle, ſtrange, ſtride, ſtraddle*.

St in like manner implies ſtrength, but in a leſs degree, ſo much only as is ſufficient to preſerve what has been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *ſto*: for example, *ſtand, ſtay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *ſtaff, ſtay*, that is, to oppoſe; *ſtop, to ſtuff, ſtifle, to ſtay*, that is, to ſtop; *a ſtay*, that is, an obſtacle; *ſtick, ſtut, ſtutter, ſtammer, ſtagger, ſtickle, ſtick, ſtake*, a ſharp pale, and any thing depoſited at play; *ſtock, ſtem, ſting, to ſting, ſtink, ſtitch, ſtud, ſtanchion, ſtub, ſtubble, to ſtub* up, *ſtump*, whence *ſtumble, ſtalk, to ſtalk, ſtep, to ſtamp* with the feet, whence *to ſtamp*, that is, to make an impreſſion and a ſtamp; *ſtow, to ſtow, to beſtow, ſteward* or *ſtoward, ſtead, ſteady, ſteadfaſt, ſtable, a ſtable, a ſtall, to ſtall, ſtool, ſtall, ſtill, ſtall, ſtallage, ſtall, ſtage, ſtill* adj. and *ſtill* adv. *ſtale, ſtout, ſturdy, ſteed, ſtoat, ſtallion, ſtiff, ſtark-dead, to ſtarve* with hunger or cold; *ſtone, ſteel, ſtern, ſtanch, to ſtanch* blood, *to ſtare, ſteep, ſteeple, ſtair, ſtandard*, a ſtated meaſure, *ſtately*. In all theſe, and perhaps ſome others, *ſt* denotes ſomething firm and fixed.

Thr implies a more violent degree of motion, as *throw, thruſt, throng, throb, through, threat, threaten, thrall, throws*.

Wr imply ſome ſort of obliquity or diſtortion, as *wry, to wreathe, wreſt, wreſtle, wring, wrong, wrinch, wrench, wrangle, wrinkle, wrath, wreak, wrack, wretch, wriſt, wrap*.

Sw imply a ſilent agitation, or a ſofter kind of lateral motion; as *ſway, ſwag, to ſway, ſwagger, ſwerve, ſweat, ſweep, ſwill, ſwim, ſwing, ſwift, ſweet, ſwitch, ſwinge*.

Nor is there much difference of *ſm* in *ſmoothe, ſmug, ſmile, ſmirk, ſmite*, which ſignifies the ſame as to *ſtrike*, but is a ſofter word; *ſmall, ſmell, ſmack, ſmother, ſmart*, a *ſmart* blow properly ſignifies ſuch a kind of ſtroke as with an originally ſilent motion implied in *ſm*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* ſuddenly ended, as is ſhewn by *t*.

Cl denote a kind of adheſion or tenacity, as in *cleave, clay, cling, climb, clamber, clammy, claſp, to claſp, to clip, to clinch, cloak, clog, cloſe, to cloſe, a clod, a clot*, as a *clot* of blood, *clouted* cream, *a clutter, a cluſter*.

Sp implies a kind of diſſipation or expanſion, eſpecially a quick one, particularly if there be an *r*, as if it were from *ſpargo* or *ſeparo*: for example, *ſpread, ſpring, ſprig, ſprout, ſprinkle, ſplit, ſplinter, ſpill, ſpit, ſputter, ſpatter*.

Sl denotes a kind of ſilent fall, or a leſs obſervable motion; as in *ſlime, ſlide, ſlip, ſlipper, ſly, ſleight, ſlit, ſlow, ſlack, ſlight, ſling, ſlap*.

And ſo likewiſe *aſh*, in *craſh, raſh, gaſh, flaſh, claſh, laſh, ſlaſh, plaſh, traſh*, indicates ſomething acting more nimbly and ſharply. But *uſh*, in *cruſh, ruſh, guſh, fluſh, bluſh, bruſh, huſh, puſh*, implies ſomething as acting more obtuſely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a ſwift and ſudden motion, not inſtantaneous, but gradual, by the continued ſound *ſh*.

Thus in *fling, ſling, ding, ſwing, cling, ſing, wring, ſting*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the ſharpneſs of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very ſlender motion or tremor, at length indeed vaniſhing, but not ſuddenly interrupted. But in *tink, wink, ſink, clink, chink, think*, that end in a mute conſonant, there is alſo indicated a ſudden ending.

If there be an *l*, as in *jingle, tingle, tinkle, mingle, ſprinkle, twinkle*, there is implied a frequency, or iteration of ſmall acts. And the ſame frequency of acts, but leſs ſubtile by reaſon of the clearer vowel *a*, is indicated in *jangle, tangle, ſpangle, mangle, wrangle, brangle, dangle*; as alſo in *mumble, grumble, jumble, tumble, ſtumble, rumble, crumble, fumble*. But at the ſame time the cloſe *u* implies ſomething obſcure or obtunded; and a congeries of conſonants *mbl*, denotes a confuſed kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *ramble, ſcamble, ſcramble, wamble, amble*; but in theſe there is ſomething acute.

In *nimble*, the acuteneſs of the vowel denotes celerity. In *ſparkle*, *ſp* denotes diſſipation, *ar* an acute crackling, *k* a ſudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration; and in like manner in *ſprinkle*, unleſs *in* may imply the ſubtility of the diſſipated guttules. *Thick* and *thin* differ, in that the former ends with an obtuſe conſonant, and the later with an acute.

In like manner, in *ſqueek, ſqueak, ſqueal, ſquall, braul, wraul, yaul, ſpaul, ſcreek, ſhreek, ſhril, ſharp, ſhrivel, wrinkle, crack, craſh, claſh, gnaſh, plaſh, cruſh, huſh, hiſſe, fiſſe, whiſt, ſoft, jarr, hurl, curl, whirl, buz, buſtle, ſpindle, dwindle, twine, twiſt*, and in many more, we may obſerve the agreement of ſuch ſort of ſounds with the things ſignified: and this ſo frequently happens, that ſcarce any language which I know can be compared with ours. So that one monoſyllable word, of which kind are almoſt all ours, emphatically expreſſes what in other languages can ſcarce be explained but by compounds, or decompounds, or ſometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greateſt part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as *grace, face, elegant, elegance, reſemble*.

Some verbs, which ſeem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the preſent tenſe, and ſome from the ſupines.

From the preſent are formed *ſpend, expend*, expendo; *conduce*, conduco; *deſpiſe*, deſpicio; *approve*, approbo; *conceive*, concipio.

From the ſupines, *ſupplicate*, ſupplico; *demonſtrate*, demonſtro; *diſpoſe*, diſpono; *expatiate*, expatior; *ſuppreſs*, ſupprimo; *exempt*, eximo.

Nothing is more apparent, than that Wallis goes too far in queſt of originals. Many of theſe which ſeem ſelected as immediate deſcendents from the Latin, are apparently French, as *conceive, approve, expoſe, exempt*.

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as, *garden, garter, buckler, to advance, to cry, to plead*, from the French *jardin, jartier, bouclier, avancer, cryer, plaider*; though indeed, even of theſe, part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from ſome common original; as, *wine*, vinum; *wind*, ventus; *went*, veni; *way*, via; *wall*, vallum; *wallow*, volvo; *wool*, vellus; *will*, volo; *worm*, vermis; *worth*, virtus; *waſp*, veſpa; *day*, dies; *draw*, traho; *tame*, domo, δαμάω; *yoke*, jugum, ζεῦγος; *over, upper*, ſuper, ὑπὲρ; *am*, ſum, εἰμι; *break*, frango; *fly*, volo; *blow*, flo. I make no doubt but the Teutonick is more ancient than the Latin: and it is no leſs certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words, not only from the Greek, eſpecially the Æolick, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Oſcan and others, which have long become obſolete, received not a few from the Teutonick. It is certain, that the Engliſh, German, and other Teutonick languages, retained ſome derived fom the Greek, which the Latin has not; as *path, pfad, ax, achs, mit, ford, pfurd, daughter, tochter, mickle, mingle, moon, ſear, grave, graff, to grave, to ſcrape, whole, heal*, from πάτος, ἀξίνη, μετὰ, πορθμὸς, μεγάλος, μιγνύω, μήνη, ξηρός, γράφω, ὅλος, εἰλέω. Since they received theſe immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the ſame fountain, though they be likewiſe found among the Latins.

Our anceſtors were ſtudious to form borrowed words, however long, into monoſyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the firſt ſyllable, eſpecially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewiſe conſonants of a weaker ſound, retaining the ſtronger, which ſeem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the ſame organ, in order that the ſound might become the ſofter; but eſpecially tranſpoſing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example, in expendo, *ſpend*; exemplum, *ſample*; excipio, *ſcape*; extraneus, *ſtrange*; extractum, *ſtretch'd*; excrucio, *to ſcrew*; exſcorio, *to ſcour*; excorio, *to ſcourge*; excortico, *to ſcratch*; and others beginning with *ex*: as alſo, emendo, *to mend*; epiſcopus, *biſhop*; in Daniſh *Biſp*; epiſtola, *piſtle*; hoſpitale, *ſpittle*; Hiſpania, *Spain*; hiſtoria, *ſtory*.

Many of theſe etymologies are doubtful, and ſome evidently miſtaken.

The following are ſomewhat harder, *Alexander, Sander*; *Eliſabetha, Betty*; apis, *bee*; aper, *bar*; *p* paſſing into *b*, as in *biſhop*; and by cutting off *a* from the beginning, which is reſtored in the middle; but for the old *bar* or *bare*, we now ſay *boar*; as for *lang, long*; for *bain, bane*; for *ſtane, ſtone*; aprugna, *brawn*, *p* being changed into *b*, and *a* tranſpoſed, as in *aper*, and *g* changed into *w*, as in pignus, *pawn*; lege, *law*; ἀλώπηξ, *fox*, cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in pellis, *a fell*; pullus, *a foal*; pater, *father*; pavor, *fear*; polio, *file*; pleo, impleo, *fill, full*; piſcis, *fiſh*; and tranſpoſing *o* into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; apex, *a piece*; peak, *pike*; zophorus, *freeſe*; muſtum, *ſtum*; defenſio, *fence*; diſpenſator, *ſpencer*; aſculto, eſcouter, Fr. *ſcout*; exſcalpo, *ſcrape*, reſtoring *l* inſtead of *r*, and hence *ſcrap, ſcrable, ſcrawl*; exculpo, *ſcoop*; exterritus, *ſtart*; extonitus, attonitus, *ſtonn'd*; ſtomachus, *maw*; offendo, *fined*; obſtipo, *ſtop*; audere, *dare*; cavere, *ware*, whence *a-ware, be-ware, wary, warn, warning*; for the Latin *v* conſonant formerly ſounded like our *w*, and the modern ſound of the *v* conſonant was formerly that of the letter *f*, that is, the Æolick digamma, which had the ſound of φ, and the modern ſound of the letter *f* was that of the Greek φ or *ph*; ulcus, ulcere, *ulcer, ſore*, and hence *ſorry, ſorrow, ſorrowful*; ingenium, *engine, gin*; ſcalenus, *leaning*, unleſs you would rather derive it from κλίνω, whence inclino; infundibulum, *funnel*; gagates, *jett*; projectum, *to jett forth, a jetty*; cucullus, *a cowl*.

There are ſyncopes ſomewhat harder; from tempore, *time*; from nomine, *name*; domina, *dame*; as the French *homme, femme, nom*, from homine, fœmina, nomine. Thus pagina, *page*; ποτήριον, *pot*; κύπελλα, *cup*; cantharus, *can*; tentorium, *tent*; precor, *pray*; præda, *prey*; ſpecio, ſpeculor, *ſpy*; plico, *ply*: implico, *imply*; replico, *reply*; complico, *comply*; ſedes epiſcopalis, *ſee*.

A vowel is alſo cut off in the middle, that the number of the ſyllables may be leſſened; as, amita, *aunt*; ſpiritus, *ſpright*; debitum, *debt*; dubito, *doubt*; comes, comitis, *count*; clericus, *clerk*; quietus, *quit, quite*; acquieto, *to acquit*; ſeparo, *to ſpare*; ſtabilis, *ſtable*; ſtabulum, *ſtable*; pallacium, *palace, place*; rabula, *rail, rawl, wraul, brawl, rable, brable*; quæſitio, *queſt*.

As alſo a conſonant, or at leaſt one of a ſofter ſound, or even a whole ſyllable; rotundus, *round*; fragilis, *frail*; ſecurus, *ſure*; regula, *rule*; tegula, *tile*; ſubtilis, *ſubtle*; nomen, *noun*; decanus, *dean*; computo, *count*; ſubitaneus, *ſuddain, ſoon*; ſuperare, *to ſoar*; periculum, *peril*; mirabile, *marvel*; as magnus, *main*; dignor, *deign*; tingo, *ſtain*; tinctum, *taint*; pingo, *paint*; prædari, *reach*.

The contractions may ſeem harder, where many of them meet, as κυριακὸς, *kyrk, church*; preſbyter, *prieſt*; ſacriſtanus, *ſexton*; frango, fregi, *break, breach*; fagus, φηγὸς, *beech*, *f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *ch*, which are letters near-a-kin; frigeſco, *freeze*; frigeſco, *freſh*, *ſc* into *ſh*, as above in *biſhop, fiſh*, ſo in *ſcapha, ſkiff, ſkip*, and refrigeſco, *refreſh*; but vireſco, *freſh*; phlebotomus, *fleam*; bovina, *beef*; vitulina, *veal*; ſcutifer, *ſquire*; pœnitentia, *penance*; ſanctuarium, *ſanctuary, ſentry*; quæſitio, *chaſe*; perquiſitio, *purchaſe*; anguilla, *eel*; inſula, *iſle, ile, iſland, iland*; inſuletta, *iſlet, ilet*; *eyght* and more contractedly *ey*, whence *Owſney, Ruley, Ely*; examinare, *to ſcan*, namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *o*, according to the uſual manner, the remainder *xamin*, which the Saxons, who did not uſe *x*, writ *cſamen*, or *ſcamen* is contracted into *ſcan*; as from dominus, *don*; nomine, *noun*; abomino, *ban*; and indeed *apum examen* they turned into *ſciame*; for which we ſay *ſwarme*, by inſerting *r* to denote the murmuring; theſaurus, *ſtore*; ſedile, *ſtool*; ὑετὸς, *wet*; ſudo, *ſweat*; gaudium, *gay*; jocus, *joy*; ſuccus, *juice*; catena, *chain*; caliga, calga; chauſe, chauſſe, Fr. *hoſe*; extinguo, *ſtanch, ſquench, quench, ſtint*; foras, *forth*; ſpecies, *ſpice*; recito, *read*; adjuvo, *aid*; αἰών, ævum, *ay, age, ever*; floccus, *lock*; excerpo, *ſcrape, ſcrabble, ſcrawl*; extravagus, *ſtray, ſtraggle*; collectum, *clot, clutch*; colligo, *coil*; recolligo, *recoil*; ſevero, *ſwear*; ſtridulus, *ſhrill*; procurator, *proxy*; pulſo, *to puſh*; calamus, *a quill*; impetere, *to impeach*; augeo, auxi, *wax*; and vaneſco, vanui, *wane*; ſyllabare, *to ſpell*; puteus, *pit*; granum, *corn*; comprimo, *cramp, crump, crumple, crinkle*.

Some may ſeem harſher, yet may not be rejected, for it at leaſt appears, that ſome of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whoſe etymology is acknowledged by every body; as, Alexander, *Elick, Scander, Sander, Sandy, Sanny*; Elizabeth, *Elizabeth, Eliſabeth, Betty, Beſs*; Margareta, *Margaret, Marget, Meg, Peg*; Maria, *Mary, Mal, Pal, Malkin, Mawkin, Mawkes*; Matthæus, *Mattha, Matthew*; Martha, *Matt, Pat*; Gulielmus, *Wilhelmus, Girolamo, Guillaume, William, Will, Bill, Wilkin, Wicken, Wicks, Weeks*.

Thus cariophyllus, flos; geroſilo, Ital. giriflee, giloſer, Fr. *gilliflower*, which the vulgar call *julyflower*, as if derived from the month *July*; petroſelinum, *parſly*; portulaca, *purſlain*; cydonium, *quince*; cydoniatum, *quiddeny*; perſicum, *peach*; eruca, *eruke*, which they corrupt to *ear-wig*, as if it took its name from the ear; annulus geminus, *a gimmal* or *gimbal ring*; and thus the word *gimbal* and *jumbal* is transferred to other things thus interwoven; quelques choſes, *kickſhaws*. Since the origin of theſe, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus disfigured many, eſpecially as they ſo much affected monoſyllables; and, to make them ſound the ſofter, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, tranſpoſing, and ſoftening them.

But while we derive theſe from the Latin, I do not mean to ſay, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Daniſh, Dutch, and Teutonick languages, and other dialects, and ſome taken more lately from the French or Italians, or Spaniards.

The ſame word, according to its different ſignifications, often has a different origin; as, *to bear a burden*, from *fero*; but to *bear*, whence *birth, born, bairn*, comes from *pario*; and a *bear*, at leaſt if it be of Latin original, from *fera*. Thus *perch*, a fiſh, from *perca*; but *perch*, a meaſure, from *pertica*, and likewiſe *to perch*. *To ſpell* is from *ſyllaba*; but *ſpell*, an inchantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are ſo fixed in lands, that none can paſs them againſt the maſter's will, from *expello*; and *ſpell*, a meſſenger, from *epiſtola*; whence *goſpel, good-ſpel*, or *god-ſpell*. Thus *freeſe*, or *freeze*, from *frigeſco*; but *freeze*, an architectonic word, from *zophorus*; but *freeſe*, for *cloth*, from *Friſia*, or perhaps from *frigeſco*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monoſyllables, compounded of two or more words,, at leaſt ſerving inſtead of compounds, and comprizing the ſignification of more words than one; as, from *ſcrip* and *roll* comes *ſcroll*; from *proud* and *dance*, *prance*; from *ſt* of the verb *ſtay*, or *ſtand* and *ſtout*, is made *ſtout*; from *ſtout* and *hardy*, *ſturdy*; from *ſp* of *ſpit* or *ſpew*, and *out*, comes *ſpout*; from the ſame *ſp*, with the termination *in*, is *ſpin*; and adding *out*, *ſpin out*; and from the ſame *ſp*, with *it*, is *ſpit*, which only differs from *ſpout* in that it is ſmaller, and with leſs noiſe and force; but *ſputter* is, becauſe of the obſcure *u*, ſomething between *ſpit* and *ſpout*; and by reaſon of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noiſe, but obſcurely confuſed: whereas *ſpatter*, on account of the ſharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more diſtinct noiſe, in which it chiefly differs from *ſputter*. From the ſame *ſp*, and the termination *ark*, comes *ſpark*, ſignifying a ſingle emiſſion of fire with a noiſe; namely, *ſp* the emiſſion, *ar* the more acute noiſe, and *k*, the mute conſonant, intimates its being ſuddenly terminated; but adding *l*, is made the frequentative *ſparkle*. The ſame *ſp*, by adding *r*, that is *ſpr*, implies a more lively impetus of diffuſing or expanding itſelf; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes *ſpring*; its vigour *ſpr* imports, its ſharpneſs the termination *ing*, and laſtly *in* acute and tremulous, ends in the mute conſonant *g*, denotes the ſudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary ſignification, of a ſingle, not a complicated exilition. Hence we call *ſpring* whatever has an elaſtick force; as alſo a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to *ſpring*, to germinate; and *ſpring*, one of the four ſeaſons. From the ſame *ſpr* and *out*, is formed *ſprout*, and with the termination *ig*, *ſprig*; of which the following, for the moſt part, is the difference: *ſprout*, of a groſſer ſound, imports a fatter or croſſer bud; *ſprig*, of a ſlenderer ſound, denotes a ſmaller ſhoot. In like manner, from *ſtr* of the verb *ſtrive*, and *out*, comes *ſtrout* and *ſtrut*. From the ſame *ſtr*, and the termination *uggle*, is made *ſtruggle*; and this *gl* imports, but without any great noiſe, by reaſon of the obſcure ſound of the vowel *u*. In like manner, from *throw* and *roll* is made *trull*; and almoſt in the ſame ſenſe is *trundle*, from *throw* or *thruſt*, and *rundle*. Thus *graff* or *grough* is compounded of *grave* and *rough*; and *trudge* from *tread* or *trot*, and *drudge*.

In theſe obſervations it is eaſy to diſcover great ſagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the deſire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis's derivations are often ſo made, that by the ſame licence any language may be deduced from any other.

2. That he makes no diſtinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and thoſe which being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the Engliſh language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harſhneſs and violence, words apparently Teutonick; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That ſome of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

SYNTAX.

The eſtabliſhed practice of grammarians requires that I ſhould here treat of the Syntax; but our language has ſo little inflection, or variety of terminations, that its conſtruction neither requires nor admits many rules. Wallis therefore has totally omitted it; and Johnſon, whoſe deſire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a ſyntax indiſpenſably neceſſary, has publiſhed ſuch petty obſervations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and perſon; as, *Thou flieſt from good*; *He runs to death.*

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two ſubſtantives the noun poſſeſſive is the genitive; as, *His father's glory*; *The ſun's heat.*

Verbs tranſitive require an oblique caſe; as, *He loves me*; *You fear him.*

All prepoſitions require an oblique caſe: *He gave this to me*; *He took this* from *me*; *He ſays this* of *me*; *He came* with *me.*

PROSODY.

It is common for thoſe that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit their Proſody. So that of the Italians is neglected by *Buomattei*; that of the French by *Deſmarais*; and that of the Engliſh by *Wallis, Cooper*, and even by *Johnſon* though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to inſert them.

Proſody compriſes *orthoepy*, or the rules of pronunciation; and *orthometry*, or the laws of verſification.

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